# *Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report*

**Metro Public Health Department**

**Date: March 25, 2004**

## February 2004 Reported Notifiable Diseases at a Glance

| Disease | February 2004 | Cumulative through February 2004 | February 2003 | Cumulative through February 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AIDS*** - pages 3 & 4 | 19 | 41 | 20 | 41 |
| **HIV*** - pages 3 & 4 | 15 | 38 | 19 | 39 |
| **Sexually Transmitted Diseases** - page 3 | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 173 | 316 | 225 | 343 |
| Gonorrhea | 98 | 175 | 132 | 218 |
| Primary and Secondary Syphilis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Other Syphilis | 4 | 17 | 17 | 28 |
| **Tuberculosis** - page 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| **Communicable Diseases** ** - pages 5-7 | | | | |
| Gastrointestinal Diseases[1] | 0 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Hepatitis A | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| VRE & DRSP[2] | 1 | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| *Neisseria meningitidis* Disease | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacteremia and meningitis caused by: | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Group A streptococcus | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Listeria monocytogenes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Bacteria[3] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other Communicable Diseases[4] | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Vaccine-preventable Diseases**- pages 5 & 7 | | | | |
| Influenza-like Illness^ | 3 | 107 | 647 | 864 |
| Other[5] | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 |

*Includes both Davidson County residents and non-Davidson County residents

**Presented on this page by event date

^Includes cases reported as confirmed and probable

[1] Gastrointestinal diseases = campylobacteriosis, *E-coli* 0157:H7, giardiasis, salmonellosis, and shigellosis

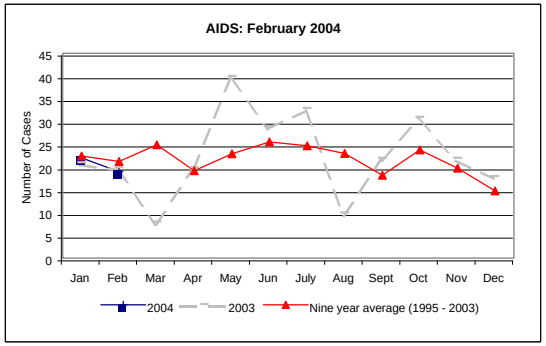
[2]VRE = Vancomycin resistant enterococci / DRSP = drug resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

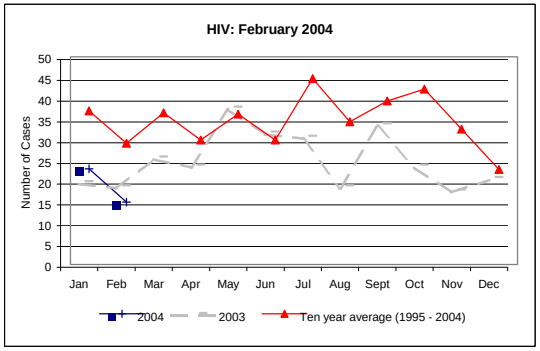
[3]See page 9 for a list of bacteria included in this category

[4]Includes diseases listed in tables on pages 5 through 7 categorized as "Other"

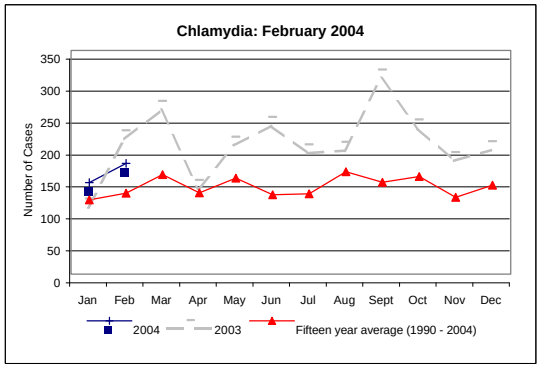
[5]Includes diphtheria, measles, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus

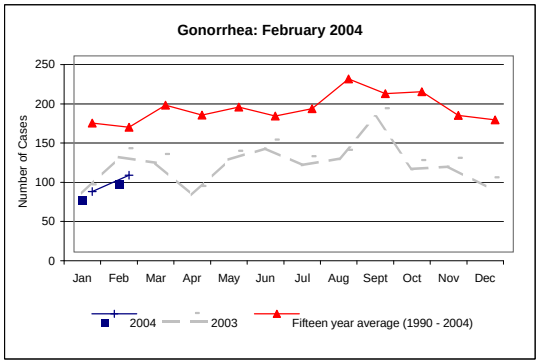
## HIV/AIDS

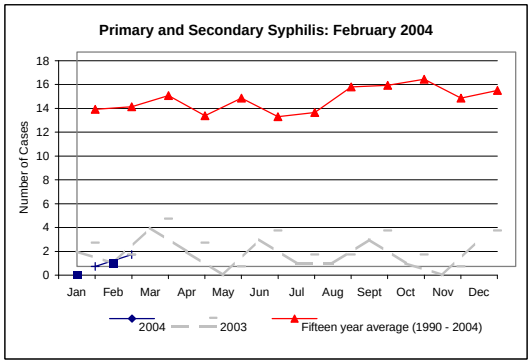


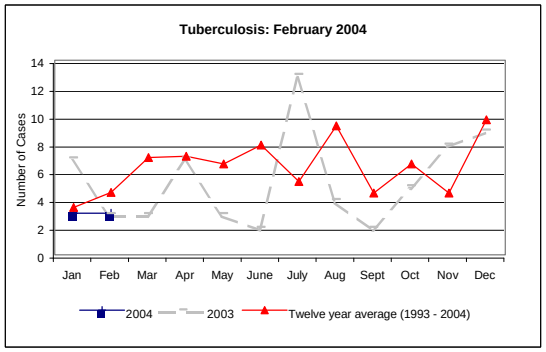

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

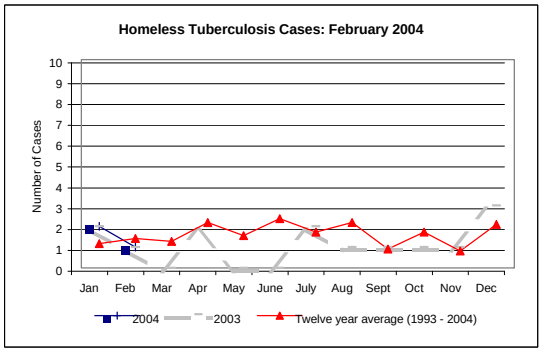


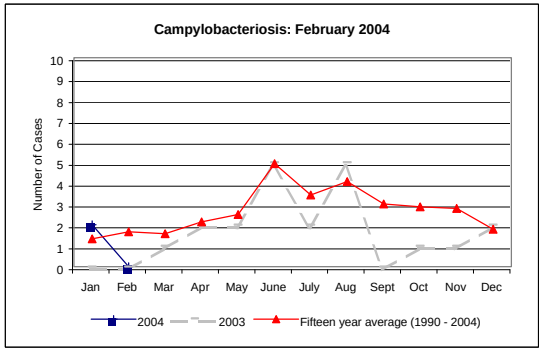



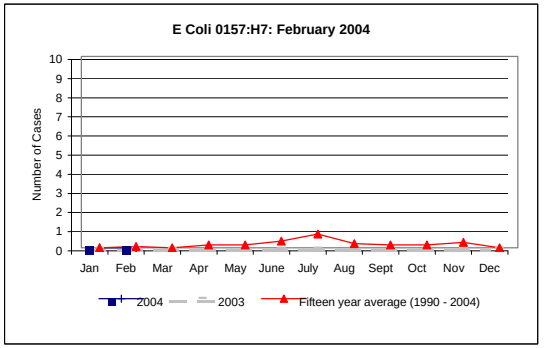
## Tuberculosis

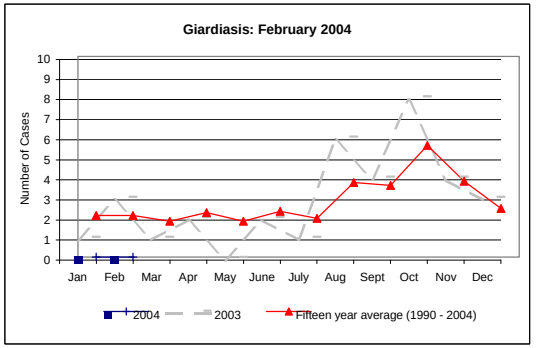


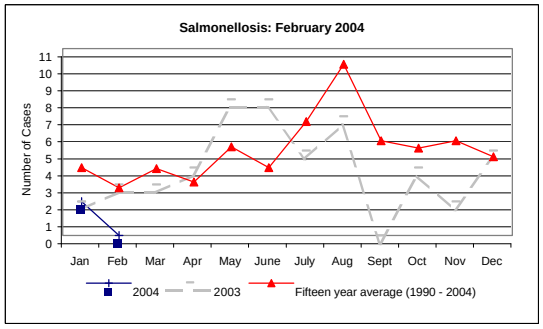



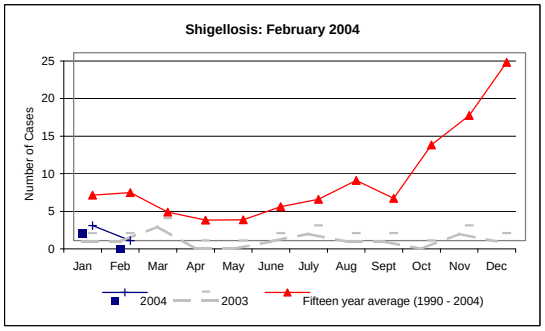
## Gastrointestinal Diseases



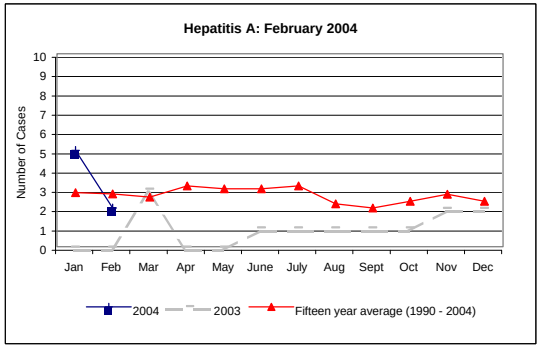



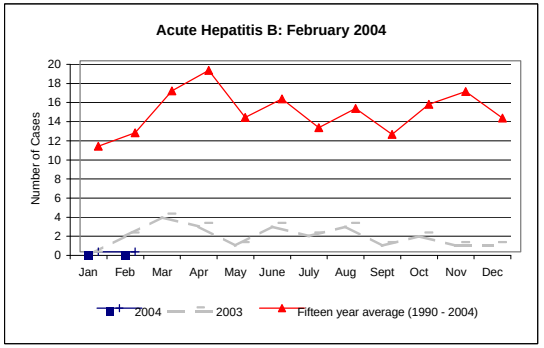



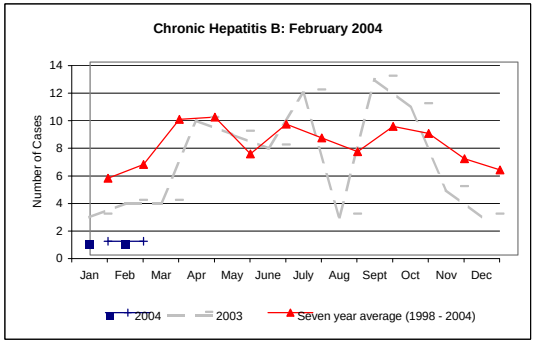



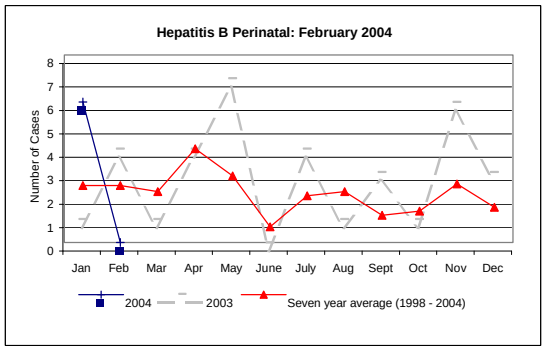



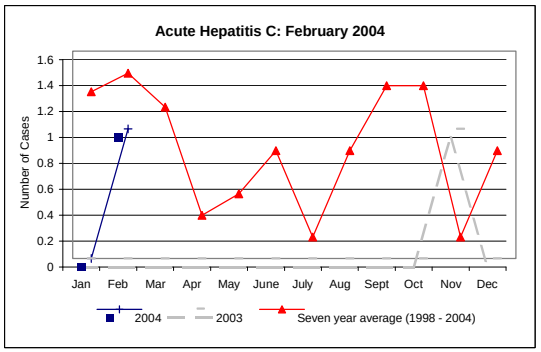
## Hepatitis

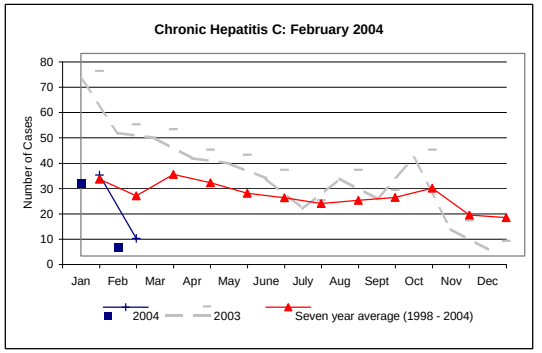

Hepatitis A: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Fifteen year average (1990 - 2004)


Acute Hepatitis B: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Fifteen year average (1990 - 2004)

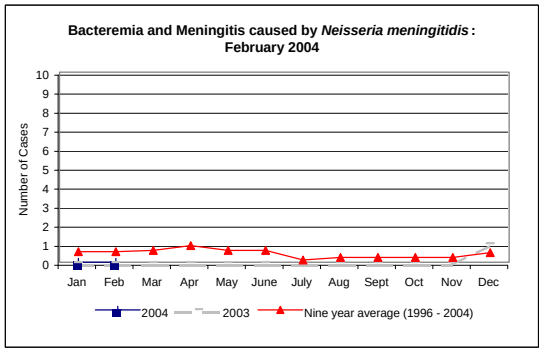

Chronic Hepatitis B: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Seven year average (1998 - 2004)

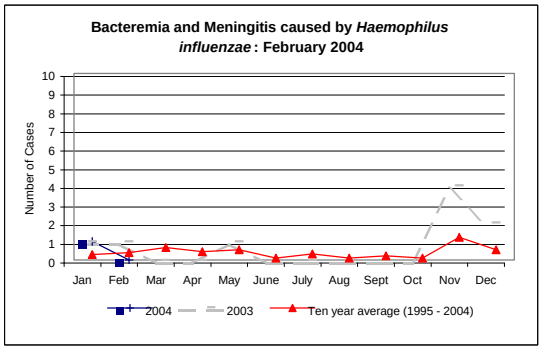

Hepatitis B Perinatal: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Seven year average (1998 - 2004)

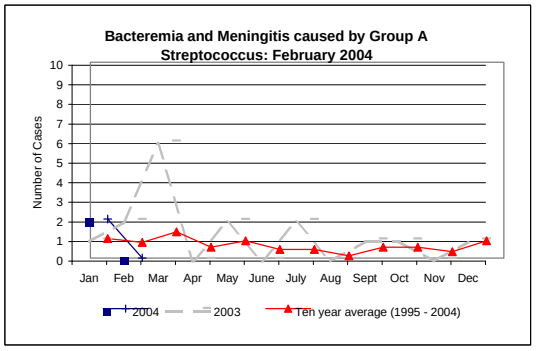

Acute Hepatitis C: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 1.4 1.6
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Seven year average (1998 - 2004)

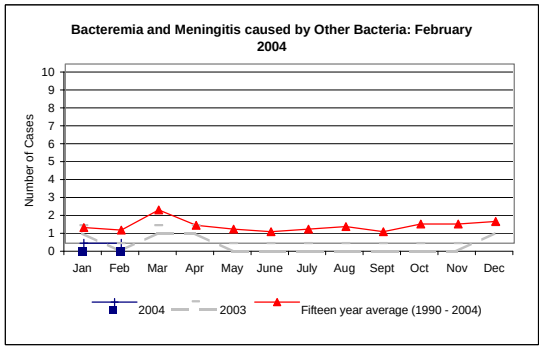

Chronic Hepatitis C: February 2004
Number of Cases
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
2004
2003
Seven year average (1998 - 2004)

## Meningitis

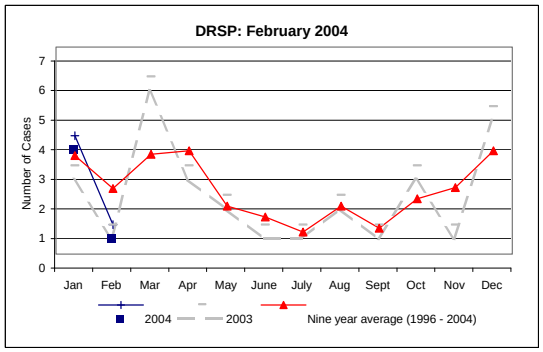


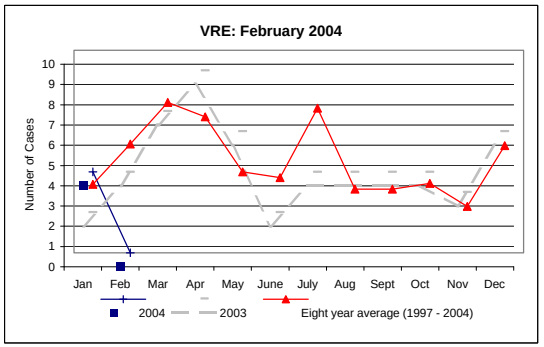



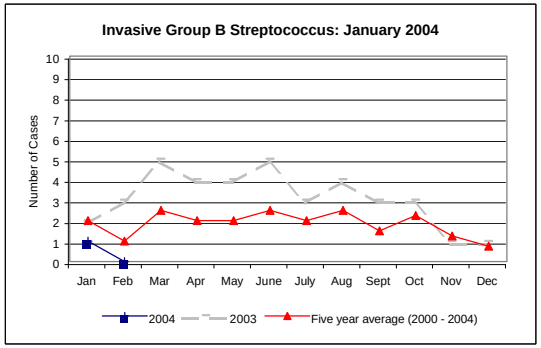



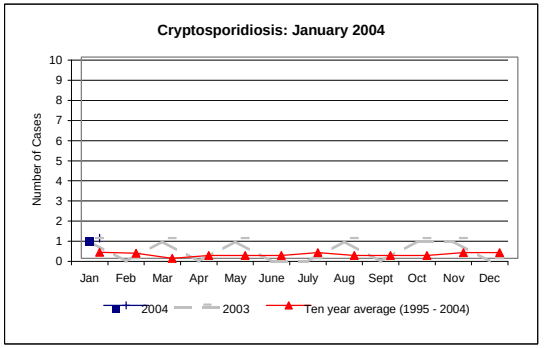

## DRSP and VRE



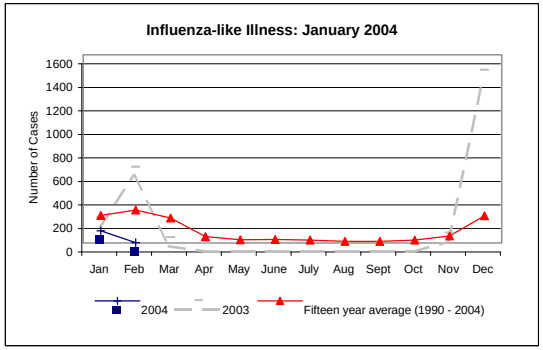



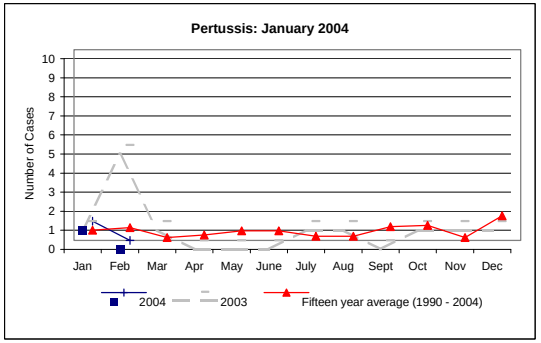
## Other Communicable Diseases




## Vaccine-preventable Diseases



# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV/STDs

## Month: February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Disease | Reported Cases | Place of Diagnosis | | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MHD | Other | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| **AIDS/HIV** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS* | 19 | | 19 | 12 | 6 | 1 | | 15 | 4 | | | | | 3 | 7 | 8 | 1 | | | | 20 |
| HIV* | 15 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 1 | | 11 | 4 | | | | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | 19 |
| **Sexually Transmitted Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 173 | 56 | 117 | 42 | 104 | 3 | 24 | 53 | 120 | | | | 56 | 101 | 13 | 3 | | | | | 225 |
| Gonorrhea | 98 | 55 | 43 | 16 | 69 | | 13 | 56 | 42 | | | 1 | 24 | 45 | 17 | 8 | 2 | | 1 | | 132 |
| Syphilis, Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, Secondary | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Syphilis, Congenital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, Other | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 17 |
| Total Syphilis | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Total STDs | 276 | 111 | 165 | 61 | 175 | 3 | 37 | 112 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 147 | 32 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 375 |
| Syphilis Cases Who Were Homeless | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| **Cumulative through February, 2004** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AIDS/HIV** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS* | 41 | | 41 | 21 | 18 | 2 | | 34 | 7 | | | | | 7 | 20 | 11 | 3 | | | | 41 |
| HIV* | 38 | 10 | 28 | 18 | 17 | 3 | | 31 | 7 | | | 1 | | 13 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | | 39 |
| **Sexually Transmitted Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 316 | 119 | 197 | 88 | 185 | 5 | 38 | 106 | 210 | | | | 93 | 187 | 29 | 6 | 1 | | | | 343 |
| Gonorrhea | 175 | 85 | 90 | 30 | 121 | 2 | 22 | 98 | 77 | | | 1 | 41 | 80 | 33 | 16 | 3 | | 1 | | 218 |
| Syphilis, Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, Secondary | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Syphilis, Congenital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, Other | 17 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 9 | | | 12 | 5 | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | | | | 28 |
| Total Syphilis | 18 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Total STDs | 509 | 205 | 304 | 126 | 316 | 7 | 60 | 217 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 134 | 271 | 67 | 28 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 592 |
| Syphilis Cases Who Were Homeless | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |

Blank space = No report received

Includes both Davidson County and non-Davidson County residents

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV Davidson County Resident Only

## Month: February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Disease | Reported Cases | Place of Diagnosis | | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MHD | Other | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| AIDS/HIV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 14 | | 14 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | 10 | 4 | | | | | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | | 15 |
| HIV | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | 7 | 3 | | | | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 14 |
| Cumulative Through February, 2004 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS/HIV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 32 | | 32 | 12 | 18 | 2 | | 25 | 7 | | | | | 7 | 14 | 8 | 3 | | | | 33 |
| HIV | 29 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 16 | 2 | | 23 | 6 | | | 1 | | 10 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | 24 |

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV Non-Davidson County Resident Only

## Month: February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Disease | Reported Cases | Place of Diagnosis | | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MHD | Other | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| AIDS/HIV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 5 |
| HIV | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Cumulative Through February, 2004 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | 8 |
| HIV | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 15 |

Blank space = No report received

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable

## Month: February, 2004 by Event Date

| Disease | Reported Cases | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| **Gastrointestinal Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylobacteriosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-Coli 0157:H7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giardiasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Salmonellosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Shigellosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| **Hepatitis A, B, and C** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Hepatitis B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| -Chronic | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| -Perinatal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Hepatitis C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 52 |
| Total | 11 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| **Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Neisseria meningitidis* Disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteremia and meningitis caused by: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Group A Streptococcus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **DRSP/VRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRSP | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| VRE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brucellosis | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of Communicable Diseases | 13 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 76 |
| **Vaccine-preventable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza-like Illness | 3* | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 647* |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pertussis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Tetanus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 652 |

*Reported as confirmed cases

Blank space = No report received

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable
## Cumulative Through February, 2004 by Event Date

| Disease | Reported Cases | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| **Gastrointestinal Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| E-Coli 0157:H7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giardiasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Salmonellosis | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| Shigellosis | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| **Hepatitis A, B, and C** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Hepatitis B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| -Chronic | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 7 |
| -Perinatal | 6 | | | | 6 | | 6 | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 5 |
| Hepatitis C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 39 | 26 | 12 | | 1 | 24 | 15 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 125 |
| Total | 56 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 139 |
| **Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Neisseria meningitidis* Disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteremia and Meningitis caused by: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Group A Streptococcus | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| **DRSP/VRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRSP | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| VRE | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 6 |
| Total | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brucellosis | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of Communicable Diseases | 75 | 37 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 40 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 165 |
| **Vaccine-preventable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza-like Illness | 107* | | | | 107 | | | 107 | | | | | | | | | | 107 | 864* |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pertussis | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Tetanus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 108 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 1 | 0 | 107 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 870 |

*Reported as confirmed cases

Blank space = No report received

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Hepatitis Risk Factors

## Month: February, 2004 by Event Date

| Risk Factor | Reported Cases | Information Not Available* | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk |
| **Hepatitis A** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During the 2 - 6 weeks prior to illness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child/employee daycare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household contact to child in daycare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact to case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foodhandler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consume raw shellfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part of common-source outbreak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South/Central America | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia/South Pacific | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia/New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 3 Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 - 7 Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 7 Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Reported Cases | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hepatitis B** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During the 6 weeks - 6 months prior to illness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact to case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed in medical/dental field | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receive blood products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Associated with dialysis or kidney transplant unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inject street drugs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sexual Preference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homosexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bisexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sex partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 - 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dental surgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other surgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acupuncture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tattoo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidental needle stick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Object contaminated with blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received 3 dose hepatitis B series | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Reported Cases | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*When the NETSS field for a specific risk factor is blank (not marked yes or no), that case will be reflected in the count for this column.
Information provided only when case answered positively for the respective risk factor.

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Hepatitis Risk Factors

## Cumulative through February, 2004 by Event Date

| Risk Factor | Reported Cases | Information Not Available* | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk |
| **Hepatitis A** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During the 2 - 6 weeks prior to illness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child/employee daycare | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Household contact to child in daycare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact to case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foodhandler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consume raw shellfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part of common-source outbreak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South/Central America | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia/South Pacific | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia/New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 3 Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 - 7 Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 7 Days | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Reported Cases | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hepatitis B** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During the 6 weeks - 6 months prior to illness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact to case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed in medical/dental field | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receive blood products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Associated with dialysis or kidney transplant unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inject street drugs | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sexual Preference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Homosexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bisexual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sex partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 - 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dental surgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other surgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acupuncture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tattoo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidental needle stick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Object contaminated with blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received 3 dose hepatitis B series | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Reported Cases | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*When the NETSS field for a specific risk factor is blank (not marked yes or no), that case will be reflected in the count for this column.
Information provided only when case answered positively for the respective risk factor.

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable

## Month: February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Disease | Reported Cases | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| **Gastrointestinal Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylobacteriosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-Coli 0157:H7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giardiasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Salmonellosis | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Shigellosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| **Hepatitis A, B, and C** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Hepatitis B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| -Perinatal | 3 | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 34 | 23 | 10 | | 1 | 22 | 12 | | | | | | 6 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 18 |
| Total | 42 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 26 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| **Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Neisseria meningitidis* Disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteremia and meningitis caused by: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Group A Streptococcus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| **DRSP/VRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRSP | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| VRE | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invasive Group B Streptococcus | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Brucellosis | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total of Communicable Diseases | 52 | 28 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 29 |
| **Vaccine-preventable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza-like Illness | 3* | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 773* |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pertussis | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetanus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 773 |

Blank space = No report received

*Reported as confirmed cases

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable
## Cumulative Through February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Disease | Reported Cases | Race | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | | Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Other | Unk | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | February, 2003 |
| **Gastrointestinal Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| E-Coli 0157:H7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giardiasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Salmonellosis | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Shigellosis | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| **Hepatitis A, B, and C** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Hepatitis B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| -Perinatal | 6 | | | | 6 | | 6 | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Acute | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| -Chronic | 39 | 26 | 12 | | 1 | 24 | 15 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 18 |
| Total | 56 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| **Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Neisseria meningitidis* Disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteremia and Meningitis caused by: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Group A Streptococcus | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| **DRSP/VRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRSP | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| VRE | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brucellosis | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Invasive Group B Streptococcus | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total of Communicable Diseases | 77 | 39 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 39 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 33 |
| **Vaccine-preventable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza-like Illness | 112* | | | | 112 | | | 112 | | | | | | | | | | 112 | 773* |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pertussis | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tetanus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 113 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 1 | 0 | 112 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 774 |

*Reported as confirmed cases

Blank space = No report received

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Tuberculosis

## Month: February, 2004 by Date of Report

| Site | Reported Cases | Place of Diagnosis | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | Gender | | | Age | | | | | | | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MHD | Other | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | Amer. Ind/Alask. Nat. | Asian/Pac. Islander | Other | Male | Female | Unk | < 1 | 1-9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70+ | Unk | |
| New Pulmonary Cases | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| New Extrapulmonary Cases | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| New Cases in Dual Sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Homeless Cases | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Total New Cases |
| Total New Cases | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | February 2003: 3 |
| **Cumulative Through February, 2004** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Pulmonary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cases | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| **Extrapulmonary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cases | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| **Dual Sites** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Sites** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cases | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Total Homeless Cases | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Total Drug-resistant Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cumulative Total Thru |
| Total Multi-drug resistant Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | February 2003: 10 |
| Total Cases with HIV Co-infection | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total Cases Foreign Born < 5 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cases Foreign Born > 5 Years | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |

Blank space = No report received

## Definitions and Technical Notes

1. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS): Effective January 1, 2000, the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) has established a new case definition for HIV infection in adults and children that includes revised surveillance criteria for HIV infection and incorporates the surveillance criteria for AIDS. For adults and children aged ≥ 18 months, the HIV surveillance case definition includes laboratory and clinical evidence specifically indicative of HIV infection and severe HIV disease. For children aged <18 months (except for those who acquired HIV infection other than by perinatal transmission), the HIV surveillance case definition updates the definition in the 1994 revised classification system. The revised case definition includes HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection tests and permits reporting of cases based on the result of any test licensed for diagnosing HIV infection in the U.S. The entire case definition may be found in MMWR, December 10, 1999 / Vol.48 / No. RR-13.

Effective January 1, 1993, the CDC expanded the AIDS surveillance to include all HIV infected adolescents and adults aged greater than or equal to 13 years who have either a) less than 200 CD4+ T-lymphocytes/uL; b) a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14%; or c) any of the following three clinical conditions: pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. The expanded definition retained the 23 clinical conditions in the AIDS surveillance case definition published in 1987.

2. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs): Sexually transmitted diseases are infections one can acquire by having sex (vaginal, oral, and/or rectal) with another who has the infection. Viruses or bacteria can cause STDs. Although there are many types of STDs, only HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are required to be reported to the health department and are presented in this report. HIV/AIDS cases are tabulated separately from other STDs for programmatic reasons.

3. Communicable/Vaccine-preventable Diseases: Communicable diseases in this report are a selected group of notifiable diseases that are reported to the Metropolitan Health Department of Nashville and Davidson County (MHD) regularly (other than AIDS/HIV, STDs, and TB). Other communicable diseases not listed in this report may be added as needed. Communicable diseases make up the largest portion of notifiable diseases, which are diseases that are required by law to be reported to the health department. Diseases that can be prevented by immunization include influenza, measles, mumps, polio, rubella (German measles), pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B, varicella (chickenpox), and others. Influenza, measles, diphtheria, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus are the six vaccine-preventable diseases listed regularly in this report, although others may be included as needed.

4. Tuberculosis: A chronic bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB), characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved. A verified case of TB is a case that has laboratory confirmation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (i.e., positive culture for MTB) or, in the absence of laboratory confirmation, a case that meets the clinical case definition. A clinical case meets all of the following criteria: 1.) It has a positive tuberculin skin test. 2.) Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (e.g., an abnormal, unstable [i.e., worsening or improving] chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease are present. 3.) There is treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications. 4.) A completed diagnostic evaluation. Because verification of a tuberculosis case according to the case definition as described above requires 6 – 8 weeks or longer, a case may be reported to the Tennessee Department of Health (TDOH) and presented in this report one to two months or longer after evaluation and care was initiated for the case. Following evaluation for tuberculosis, some persons are determined to not have a laboratory confirmation of MTB or to meet the clinical case definition for the disease, and are therefore not reported to the TDOH.

A TB case should not be counted twice within any consecutive 12-month period. However, cases in which the patients had previously had verified disease should be reported again if the patients were discharged from treatment. Cases also should be reported again if patients were lost to supervision for greater than 12 months and disease can be verified again. Mycobacterium diseases other than those caused by M. tuberculosis complex should not be counted in tuberculosis morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent tuberculosis. (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention case definition).

Information pertaining to tuberculosis cases who were homeless is provided beginning in December, 2000. Homeless is defined as:

(1) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or

(2) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

- (a) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or
- (b) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- © A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A homeless person may also be defined as a person who has no home, e.g., is not paying rent, does not own a home, and is not steadily living with relatives or friends. Another definition is a person who lacks customary and regular access to a conventional dwelling or residence. Included as homeless are persons who live on streets or in nonresidential buildings. Also included are residents of homeless shelters, shelters for battered women, welfare hotels, and single room occupancy (SRO) hotels which are not designated for permanent long-term housing. The term homeless is applied to any patient who meets the definition of homeless at any time during the 12 months prior to the time when the TB diagnostic evaluation was performed. (Definition from the TIMS User's Guide).

5. Surveillance: Continuous analysis, interpretation, and feedback of systematically collected data, generally using methods distinguished by their practicality, uniformity, and rapidity rather than by accuracy or completeness. By observing trends in time, place and persons, changes can be observed or anticipated and appropriate action, including investigative or control measures, can be taken. Sources of data may relate directly to disease or to factors influencing disease. Thus they may include (1) mortality and morbidity reports based on death certificates, hospital records, general practice sentinels, or notifications; (2) laboratory diagnoses; (3) outbreak reports; (4) vaccine utilization-uptake and side effects; (5) sickness absence records; (6) disease determinants such as biological changes in agent, vectors, or reservoirs; (7) susceptibility to disease, as by skin testing or serological surveillance (e.g., serum banks). This definition was taken from " A Dictionary of Epidemiology" third edition, edited by John M. Last, and published in 1995.

6. Event Date: Event date is defined as the earliest known date associated with the incidence of the disease. This date may be the date of disease onset, the date of clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, report to county health department, report to state health department, or as a last resort, any date associated with the case. For purposes of this report, event date is the date of laboratory diagnosis.

7. Report Date: Report date is defined as the date that the disease was reported to the Tennessee Department of Health. The report date is always a Saturday. For example, diseases displayed in this report by report date reflect those cases reported to the Tennessee Department of Health from the week ending the second Saturday of the month of the report to the week ending the first Saturday of the current month.

8. NETSS: National Electronic Transmitting Surveillance System

9. TIMS: Tuberculosis Information Management System

10. HARS: HIV/AIDS Reporting System

11. Cumulative totals for STD's, communicable diseases and vaccine-preventable diseases represent only the totals in 1999 and 2000 through the respective month being reported on in 1999 and 2000.

12. HIV/AIDS/STD data:

- Provided by: Dan McEachern, Division of STD Control, and Nancy Horner
- Date: March 25, 2004 and March 3, 2004.
- Data Source: STD cases entered into the NETSS database by report date.
- HIV/AIDS cases entered into the HARS database during the calendar month of the report.
- **Please note**: Number of cases of HIV/AIDS may include both Davidson County residents and non-Davidson County residents. Resident vs. non-resident status is indicated page ten. STD data presented is Davidson County resident data only.

13. Communicable/Vaccine-preventable diseases data:

- The data used to prepare the Communicable/Vaccine-preventable Diseases portion of this report were downloaded from NETSS on March 1, 2004 at the Metropolitan Health Department of Nashville and Davidson County by Nancy Horner, Division of Epidemiology.
- Data presented is Davidson County resident data only.

In June 2000, changes were made in how bacterial meningitis and bacteremia are presented in the report. These changes were made to 1) make the data more easily interpreted and 2) to more closely represent the manner in which the diseases are reported to CDC through NETSS. The NETSS event numbers used to report these bacteria to the CDC include both cases of meningitis and bacteremia caused by the bacteria. In order to determine whether a reported case is meningitis or bacteremia requires entry into the secondary screens of the NETSS system where laboratory specifics are entered, such as 1) specimen from which the organism was isolated (blood, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, joint, placenta, amniotic fluid, and other) and 2) type of infection caused by the organism (primary bacteremia, meningitis, otitis media, pneumonia, cellulitis, epiglottitis, peritonitis, pericarditis, septic abortion, amnionitis, septic arthritis, conjunctivitis, other); and 3) serogroup. This report will provide only the total numbers for the represented categories. For specific information pertaining to numbers of bacterial meningitis vs. bacteremia, contact Pam Trotter at Ext. 632.

The bacteria included in the "Other Bacteria" category include: Group B streptococcus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Escherichia coli, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Klebsiella* species, Enterobacter species, *Serratia* species, Actinobacter species, Group D streptococcus, and other streptococcus.

14. Tuberculosis data:

- Data pertaining to numbers of drug-resistant cases provided by Division of Tuberculosis Elimination.
- Date:
- Nancy Horner, Division of Epidemiology, ran the tuberculosis data from the TIMS database on March 3, 2004.
- Data Source: TIMS. Tuberculosis cases presented in this report reflect surveillance of new cases based on calendar month of report.
- **Please note**: Cases presented are primarily Davidson County residents, but may include some cases diagnosed, treated, and managed in Davidson County but residing in another county. Those cases not Davidson County residents will be so indicated on the report.

Because determination of drug/multi-drug resistance may require as long as 2 months, beginning with the October 2001 report this information will presented only as cumulative data. Similarly, HIV reports may not be available to accurately reflect by month the HIV status of each case so HIV Co-infection status will presented as cumulative data only.

In September of 2001, maps were added to the report. The maps are geographical representation of individual cases of diseases. The maps are produced using ArcView GIS Version 3.0.

In May of 2002, information pertaining to risk factors for hepatitis A and B were added to the report.